

to the appropriate Customs officer at the next domestic port and returned to the master.

(d) On arrival at the next and each succeeding domestic port, the master must immediately report arrival. He must also make entry within 48 hours by presenting the vessel's document, the permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, received by him upon departure from the last port, a Crew's Effects Declaration, Customs Form 1304, in duplicate listing all unentered articles acquired aboard by officers and crew of the vessel which are still retained on board, and a Ship's Stores Declaration, Customs Form 1303, in duplicate of the stores remaining aboard. The master must also execute a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration, together with any unused crewmembers' declarations returned to the master at the prior port, will be delivered by him to the port director.

(e) Clearance shall be granted at the final port of departure from the United States in accordance with § 4.61.

(f) If a complete Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), and all required shipper's export declarations are not available for filing before departure of a vessel from any port, clearance on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, may be granted in accordance with § 4.75, subject to the limitation specified in § 4.75(c).

(g) When the procedure outlined in paragraph (f) of this section is followed at any port, the owner or agent of the vessel must deliver to the director of that port within 4 business days after the vessel's clearance a Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), and the export declarations to cover the cargo laden for export at that port.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25 1977, as amended by T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 92-74, 57 FR 35752, Aug. 11, 1992; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67317, Dec. 21, 1993; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§ 4.88 Vessels with residue cargo for foreign ports.

(a) Any foreign vessel or documented vessel with a registry which arrives at a port in the United States from a foreign port shall not be required to unlade any merchandise manifested for a foreign destination provided a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers in a suitable amount is on file with the director of the port of first entry.¹¹⁹

(b) The port director shall designate the items of such merchandise, if any, for which foreign landing certificates¹²⁰ will be required.

(c) If the vessel clears directly foreign from the first port of arrival, cargo brought in from foreign ports and retained on board may be declared on the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), by the insertion of the following statement:

All cargo declared on entry in this port as cargo for discharge at foreign ports and so shown on the Cargo Declaration filed upon entry has been and is retained on board.

If any such cargo has been landed, the Cargo Declaration shall describe each item of the cargo from a foreign port which has been retained on board (see § 4.63(a)).

(d) If the vessel is proceeding to other ports in the United States with foreign residue cargo on board manifested for discharge at a foreign port or ports, a

¹¹⁹ "Any vessel having on board merchandise shown by the manifest to be destined to a foreign port or place may, after the report and entry of such vessel under the provisions of this Act, proceed to such foreign port of destination with the cargo so destined therefor, without unlading the same and without the payment of duty thereon. * * * (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 442; 19 U.S.C. 1442)

¹²⁰ "The Secretary of the Treasury may by regulations require the production of landing certificates in respect of merchandise exported from the United States, or in respect of residue cargo, in cases in which he deems it necessary for the protection of the revenue." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 622; 19 U.S.C. 1622)

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procedure like that set forth in § 4.85 shall be followed with respect thereto.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; 49 FR 41164, Oct. 19, 1984; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§ 4.89 Vessels in foreign trade proceeding via domestic ports and touching at intermediate foreign ports.

(a) A vessel proceeding from port to port in the United States in accordance with §§ 4.85, 4.86, or 4.87 may touch at an intermediate foreign port or ports to lade or discharge cargo or passengers. In such a case the vessel shall obtain clearance from the last port of departure in the United States before proceeding to the intermediate foreign port or ports at which it is intended to touch. The Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), shall show the cargo for such foreign destination in the manner provided in § 4.88(c).

(b) The master shall also present to the port director the Cargo Declaration or Cargo Declarations required by §§ 4.85, 4.86, or 4.87, and obtain a permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, to the next port in the United States at which the vessel will touch.

(c) Upon arrival at the next port in the United States after touching at a foreign port or ports a report of arrival and entry shall be made. The Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, filed at time of entry shall list the cargo laden at the intermediate foreign port or ports.

(d) The master shall also present to the port director the permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, and the Cargo Declaration from the last previous port in the United States as provided for in §§ 4.85, 4.86, or 4.87.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 4.90 Simultaneous vessel transactions.

(a) A vessel may proceed from port to port in the United States for the pur-

pose of engaging in two or more of the following transactions simultaneously,¹²¹ subject to the limitations hereafter mentioned in this section and the conditions stated in the sections indicated in the list:

(1) Coastwise trade (§ 4.80).

(2) Touching at a foreign port while in coastwise trade (§ 4.82).

(3) Trade with noncontiguous territory of the United States (§ 4.84).

(4) Carriage of residue cargo or passengers from foreign ports (§§ 4.85-4.86).

(5) Carriage of cargo or passengers laden for foreign ports (§ 4.87).

(6) Carriage of residue cargo for foreign ports (§ 4.88).

(b) When a vessel is engaged simultaneously in two or more such transactions, the master shall indicate each type of transaction in which the vessel is engaged in his application for clearance on Customs Form 1300. The master shall conform simultaneously to all requirements of these regulations with respect to each transaction in which the vessel is engaged.

(c) A foreign vessel is not authorized by this section to engage in the coastwise trade, including trade with noncontiguous territory embraced within the coastwise laws.

(d) A documented vessel may engage in transactions (2), (4), (5), or (6) only if the vessel's document has a registry. Such a vessel shall not engage in transactions (1) or (3) unless permitted by the endorsement on its Certificate of Documentation to do so.

(e) When a single entry bond, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64, relating to international carriers, is filed at any port and it is applicable to the current voyage of the vessel, it shall cover all other transactions engaged in on that voyage of a

¹²¹ For the purposes of this part, an inward foreign voyage is completed at the port of final discharge of inbound passengers or cargo, and an outward foreign voyage begins at the port where cargo or passengers are first laden for carriage to a foreign destination.